

Remarks/Arguments:

Claims 1 and 9 have been amended. No new matter is introduced herein. Claims 1-33 are pending.

Claim 1 has been amended to include a step of receiving from the user a timing for setting and switching to the selected home agent. Claim 1 has also been amended to recite that the home address is generated a) when receiving the judgment by the user to switch to the selected home agent and b) at the timing received from the user. Claim 1 has also been amended to clarify that mobile IP communication is carried out with the selected home agent at the generated home address. No new matter is introduced herein. Claim 9 has been amended similarly to claim 1. Basis for the amendment includes, for example, page 6, lines 18-21; page 22, line 25 - page 23, line 2; and page 34, line 3 - page 35, line 19 of the subject specification.

Claims 1-9, 11-14, 16, 17, 19-23, 32 and 33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. (US 2004/0176095) in view of Chandranmenon et al. (US 2004/0077341). It is respectfully submitted, however, that these claims are patentable over the cited for the reasons set forth below.

Claim 1, as amended, includes features neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art, namely:

... presenting the selected home agent to the user ...

... receiving from the user a timing for setting and switching to the selected home agent ...

... generating a home address from the prefix distributed by the selected home agent a) when receiving the judgment by the user to switch to the selected home agent, and b) at the timing received from the user ... (Emphasis Added)

Claim 9 includes a similar recitation.

Yamada et al. disclose, in Figs. 9-11, a home agent (HA) change judgment processing method for changing a temporary home agent, which mobile node 103 uses when moving among a plurality of foreign networks. Yamada et al. teach that a user of mobile node 103 can set up conditions for changing a temporary home agent. (Paragraphs [0066-0067].) As shown in Fig. 10, home-agent change judgment conditions 1301 include: 1) conditions for performing

home-agent change judgment processing 1302 and 2) values (of the number of hops made with temporary home agents 1303, delay 1304, etc.) that are specified as conditions when a change is performed. Home-agent change judgment conditions 1301 are conditions that the user of mobile node 103 sets in advance. (Paragraphs [0068].) As shown in Fig. 11, mobile node 103 judges whether a temporary communication path between home agent 105 and mobile node 103 currently satisfies the conditions under which the home-agent change is performed, based on the change judgment conditions set in advance (1301). If the conditions are satisfied, mobile node 103 judges from the router advertisement whether a temporarily available home agent exists on the foreign network to which mobile node 103 is currently attached. (Paragraphs [0069-0070].)

As acknowledged by the Examiner on page 3 of the Office Action, Yamada et al. do not disclose presenting the selected home agent to the user and receiving, from the user, an input which indicates a judgment by the user whether to switch to the selected home agent or not, as required by claim 1.

In addition, Yamada et al. do not disclose or suggest: 1) receiving from the user a timing for setting and switching to the selected home agent and 2) generating a home address a) when receiving the judgment by the user to switch to the selected home agent, and b) at the timing received from the user, as required by claim 1 (emphasis added). Yamada et al. are silent regarding these indicated features. Thus, Yamada et al. do not include all of the features of claim 1.

Chandranmenon et al. disclose, in Fig. 2, a software architecture of multi-interface mobility client 100, which selects a physical interface based on objective physical characteristics of the interface (signal strength and/or bandwidth) and subjective characteristics (user preferences.) (Paragraph [0028].) Client 100 includes GUI 102 which allows a user to configure the networks for roaming, as well as for other configuration information. (Paragraph [0037].) As shown in Fig. 6, Gui 102 may include screen 600 for the creation and management of user profiles. Selecting one of the rows of configure profile screen 600 produces configuration screen 700, as shown in Fig. 7. (Paragraphs [0101-0105].) Screen 700 is used to configure the profiles, and includes home agent address field 706 that allows the user to enter the address or specify a home allocated address or foreign allocated address. (Paragraphs [0106] and [0109].)

Chandranmenon et al., however, do not disclose or suggest: 1) receiving from the user a timing for setting and switching to the selected home agent and 2) generating a home address a) when receiving the judgment by the user to switch to the selected home agent, and b) at the timing received from the user, as required by claim 1 (emphasis added). Chandranmenon et al. are silent regarding these indicated features.

Applicant notes that Chandranmenon et al., at paragraph [0123] and step 1102 of Fig. 11, teach that certain addresses are input by the user and that switching the server might be performed at the same time. In contrast, Applicant's claim 1 relates to receiving a timing for setting and switching to the selected home agent. Chandranmenon et al. are silent on receiving a timing for setting and switching to the selected home agent. According to Applicant's claimed invention, it is possible to acquire and set address information at a time designated by the user, to reduce the burden of manually setting the home agent by the user, and to improve the convenience of the mobile terminal. (See page 6, lines 18-21 of the subject specification.) Thus, Chandranmenon et al. do not include all of the features of claim 1 and do not make up for the deficiencies of Yamada et al. with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, allowance of claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claim 9, although not identical to claim 1, includes features similar to claim 1 which are neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art. Accordingly, claim 9 is also patentable over the cited art for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claims 2-8, 11-14, 16, 17, 19-23 and 33 include all of the features of respective claims 1 and 9 from which they depend. Accordingly, these claims are also patentable over the cited art for at least the same reasons as respective claims 1 and 9.

With respect to claim 32, this ground for rejection is respectfully traversed for the reasons set forth below.

Claim 32 includes features neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art, namely:

... establishing a connection of the mobile router to another home agent that does not have the capability to accommodate the mobile router when the mobile router changes operations from those of a mobile router function to those of a mobile terminal function.

Yamada et al. and Chandranmenon et al. are discussed above. As acknowledged by the Examiner on page 10 of the Office Action, Yamada et al. do not disclose establishing a connection of the mobile router to another home agent that does not have the capability to accommodate the mobile router when the mobile when the mobile router changes operations from those of a mobile router function to those of a mobile terminal function, as required by claim 32. On page 10 of the Office Action, it is asserted that Chandranmenon et al. include this indicated feature, based on paragraph [0109]. Applicants respectfully disagree. Chandranmenon et al. are silent regarding the establishment of a connection to a different home agent under a specific condition (when the mobile router changes from the mobile router function to the mobile terminal function). Paragraph [0109] of Chandranmenon et al. only discloses the ability to change home agents by the user. Thus, Chandranmenon et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of Yamada et al. with respect to claim 32. Accordingly, allowance of claim 32 is respectfully requested.

Claims 10, 15, 18 and 24-31 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. in view of Chandranmenon et al. and further in view of Chang et al. (US 7,277,416). Claims 10, 15, 18 and 24-31, however, include all of the features of claim 9 from which they depend. Accordingly, these claims are also patentable over Yamada et al. and Chandranmenon et al. for at least the same reasons as claim 9.

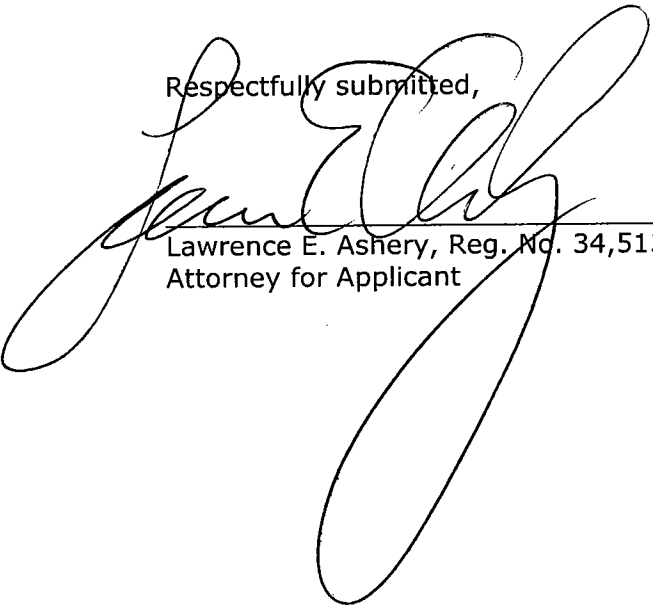
The addition of Chang et al. does not overcome the deficiencies of Yamada et al. and Chandranmenon et al. This is because Chang et al. do not disclose or suggest: 1) a user judgment acquiring unit for receiving from the user a timing for setting and switching to the selected home agent and 2) an information setting unit that sets the address of the selected home agent and a home address a) when receiving the judgment by the user to switch to the selected home agent, and b) at the timing received from the user as required by claim 9. Chang et al. are silent regarding these features. Accordingly, claims 10, 15, 18 and 24-31 are also patentable over Yamada et al., Chandranmenon et al. and Chang et al.

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In view of the amendments and arguments set forth above, Applicant submits the above-identified application is in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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